fean squadron subsequently cleared for action and weighed anchor to except the merchantmen to their berths. The barks Good News and Julia Boilins refused at the last moment to change their positions, but the bark Amy proceeded.

The war this Detroit led the way to the pier to which the Amy was bound. As the fleet came close to the shore there was great excitement among those watching the proceedings.

eitement among those watching the proceedings.

The squadron then returned and anchored in their old positions. The American merchantmen are now fully protected. The Julia hollins Ainy, and Good News are owned in Paltimore. Md. The Julia Rollins arrived at Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 23, having left Raitimore on Dec. 4. The Amy, has just arrived this left Baltimore on Pec. 9.

The Good News arrived on Jan. 3, having left Baltimore Oct. 30 and stopped at Bahia.

Lairy. The Brazilian Minister in London has not been informed of the surrender of Admiral Da Gaina to Rear Admiral Beham, but has no doubt that the report to that effect is correct. He expresses the opinion that the insurgents will be completely broken by the

made to pay for the Destroyer by the terms of the secret contract, whether the Brazilian Government accepted the boat or not.

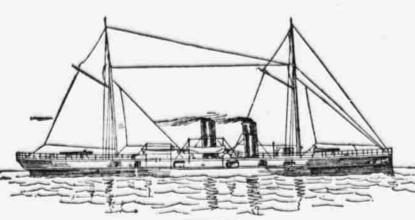
A Mr. Deboise of Flint & Co. at 52 Broad street said that Mr. Flint would not pay for the boat if Brazil rafused to take her.

Mr. Flint does not draw up contracts that way, "said Mr. Deboise.

Mr. Bushnell accompanied by Mr. Robinson, will make a formal demand for their meacy to-day.

REAR ADMIRAL RENHAM'S CAREER, Me Estered the Navy in 1847 and Worked

His Way Up to His Present Rank, Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham entered the navy in 1847, being appointed from the State of New York. His earliest service was in the East Indies. He returned and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1853. Until the civil war broke out he served in the Pacific on the Coast Survey and in the Paraguayan expe-



surrender, and that the end of the revolution is only a question of a few days.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, has received no news regarding the action of Rear Admiral Henham. He is of the opinion that if the reports are true, Benham's action was simply defensive, and implies no political interference. It is the duty of war ships of any power, Mr. Haward says, to protest their merchantmen. He does not expect that any power will object to Henham's course.

Baltimore, Jan. 32.—Eugene Levering & Co., who are largely interested in the American barks at Rio de Janeiro, received a cablegram last night from Rio dated yesterday to the effect that the American bark Amy, from Baltimore, would attempt during the day to discharge her cargo. Mr. Levering believed that such action would lead to trouble. He knew the bark Good News had been in Rio almost a month without being able to reach her pier, because of insurgent threats to sink her if the effort to unload was made. Mr. Levering waying that Admiral Benham had succeeded in thwarting Admiral Benham had succeeded in thwarting Admiral da Gama's plans. Mr. Levering confirmed the statement that the Julia Rollins was fired on last week.

WHO'S TO PAY FOR THE DESTROYER?

The Ericason Heirs Looking for Mr. Pitat

Since Brazil Has Been Heard From. A cable despatch from London disturbed the Briceson heirs yesterday. It said that the Brazilian Government had refused to accept the submarine torpedo boat formerly called the Destroyer, but rechristened Pirating when she sailed for Brazil. The Destroyer was the property of the heirs, but was controlled under a lease by the Eriesson Coast Defence Company. The President of the company was George H. Robinson, one of the executors of the estate, and the Vice-President was C. S. Bushnell, the other executor. They took Charles R. Flint in with them, each owning thirty shares of the capital stock, and he drew up a secret contract, which was deposited with a disinterested person till the deal with Brazil was consummated. According to one account. Mr. Flint was to pay over to the Eriesson heirs the sum of \$30,000 on the arrival of the Destroyer in a Brazilian port, but no money has yet been paid to the Ericsson estate.
V. F. Lassoc, the engineer of the Ericsson Coast Defence Company, has made an appli-

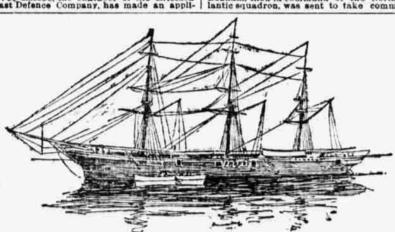
dition. He became Lieutenant, and in 1800 was attached to the Crusader of the home squadron. Re took part in the battle of Port Royal and in 1802 was made Lieutenant-Com-

Royal, and in 1802 was made Lieutenant-Commander. He next served with the West Gulf blockading squadron. After the war he was detailed to the Susquehanna.

In 1807 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and, after duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and as lighthouse inspector, was ordered to the command of the monitor Canonicus and afterward of the monitor Saugus. In 1875 he became Captain, and was placed in command of the Richmond on the Asiatic station, and when his cruise was over he was assigned to duty at the Fortsmouth Navy Yard, and later to the command of the lighthouse district of New York. In 1885 he was made Commodore and put in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.



BEAR ADMIRAL BENHAM. Upon his promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral he was assigned to the command of the South American station, but the special duty of towing the Columbus caravels from Spain to Havana prevented him from reaching his station, and Admiral Stanton had charge in South American waters until he made the mistake of saluting Admiral Mello's flag. Admiral Benham, then in command of the North Atlantic squadron, was sent to take command.

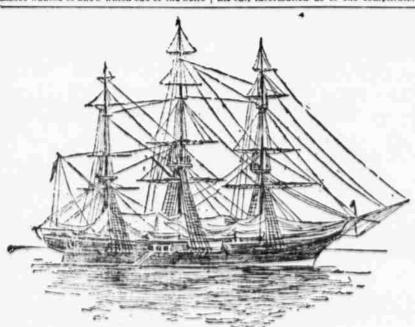


cation to Surrogate Fitzgerald for an accounting of the estate. The matter was brought before the Surrogate last Friday by Herman F. Koepke of 10 Court street, Brooklyn. The executors in their answer stated that it was inconvenient just at this time to make an accounting, and asked for more time. One week was granted them.

counting, and asked for more time. One week was granted them.

Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Lässoe were both in the office of the Coast Detence Company, at 35 Broadway, resterday afternoon. Mr. Bushnell had been around to see Mr. Flint, but had not got any satisfaction. Both gentlemen were far from pleased. They had a copy of The Sun of Sept. It, in which there was published an interview with the Brazilian Minister, Mr. Mendonça. In the itnerview Mr. Mendonça said he had gone to the Secretary of the Navy Department closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon Secretary Herbert had received no further asked he had gone to the Secretary of the Navy Leave conserving the critical condition of affairs at Rio than that contained in the United States government held to buy the Destroyer and the patents she represented for \$150,000. Mr. Lassoe wanted to know which one of the heirs

Admiral Benham will retire next April, and Admiral Stanton will then resume the com-mand of the South American station. He has a son who is an Ensign in the navy. His wife and daughter are said to be travelling in Europea.



By permission of Marger's Weslig.

had authorized the Brazilian Minister to spoil that trade and Mr. Bushnell said he would have given \$10,000 out of his own pocket rather than have had it happen.

Mr. Bushnell said that when the United States dovernment threw up the option there was nothing left for the executors to do but sell to any purchaser they could find. They did not know that the Brazilian Government wanted the vessel for war purposes or they I the vessel for war purposes or ther have stood out for a larger price than

would have stood out the stood of the stood

was obtained from Admiral Benham's despatches as furnished by the Navy Depart-

ment. account of the vigorous measures taken by him to stop interference with American merchantmen by Da Gama, was received by Secretary Herbert at 10 o'clock last night, while a small informal dance was in progress at the Secretary's house. It was transmitted in naval cipher, and the Secretary immediately sent for Liout Mulligan, the cipher translator

Any way," said Mr. Bushnell. "Mr. Filnt spear something like 544,000 getting her equipped and taken to Brazil. He was not spending that moner for nothing.

What I want is to see that secret contract." broke in Lasne. That was the reason I called for an accounting."

Mr. Bushnell said that Mr. Fiint could be of the Navy Department.

e'cleck this morning. Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs who have seen the despatch say it is to the follow-

Admiral Benham, Seding that Admiral Da Carna persisted in feckiess fring that endangered the safety of American merchant vessels, entered a protest. Da Gama paid no heed to this, and vester lay Benham sought to warn the insurgent Admiral by clearing his decks for action. When I/a Gama refused to take this hint, Bonham fired several shots

decks for action. When he Gama refused to take this hint, Benham fired several shots across the bow of Da Gama's flagship. This had an immediate and salutary effect, and the matter ended at that point, so far as Admiral Benham's despatches disclose.

The American equation, consisting of the cruiser New York, the fluist ship in the navy; the cruisers Detroit, Newark, Charleston, and the flagship San Francisco, are, of course, overwhelmingly superior to anything that Da Gama has to bring against them.

The news of Addirial Benham's action was regarded as of such importance that Secretary Herbert laid the matter before President Cleveland at an early hour this morning and the two discussed the situation until the Cabinet met at 11 o'clock. The questions presented were considered at the meeting and press despatches from Blo were also carefully read, in the hope that they would throw some light on the aspect of affairs.

After the meeting adjourned, Secretary Herbert declined to make public any information sent by Admiral Benham. He said, however, that he had heard nothing from the Admiral concerning the reported surrender of Da Gama to Benlam, but if anything additional came in from Rio he would make it public, provided it had no political bearing.

The course of the American Admiral finds warm endorsement in official circles. An official of prominence said that Admiral Benham had a perfect right to interfere with Da Gama's movements when they became a menace to the interests of American vessels. The lavurgents, he said, had not been recognized as belignerents by the United States or any other nation.

be likerents by the United States or any other nation.

They had no right to establish a blockade, but heve had done so. Yet in establishing it they took no means to enforce it by giving warning to incoming vessels. He believed Hennam had done right, and that he would be endorsed by the Administration for stopping the arrogance of Da Gama.

Those who know Admiral Benham say he is a gallant officer, ever ready to resent an insult to the fing, but exceedingly conservative, and not likely to do anything without considering it carefully. Heades, he had the example of Admiral Stanton before him, and that was enough to make him doubly discreet.

It is the general opinion that Admiral Benham had ample grounds for bringing Da Gama to a sense of the dignity of the United States and its ability to take care of the luterests of its citizens.

"MY GOD, LOOK AT TRAT!"

Engineer Hoffman's Exclamation as He Saw

David Hoffman, the engineer of the Orange local on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which crashed into the Dover express at the Hackensnek bridge on Jan. 15 and killed thirteen persons, was the principal witness at the continuation of the inquest last night in Hoboken.

He testified that he had been an engineer or the road fortwenty-one years. On the morning of the accident he left East Newark three minutes behind time. On account of the fog he directed his fireman to keep a sharp look out through his window while he himself did the same on his side. The only protection on the road was the flagmen at the rear of the trains.

trains.

On reaching Sanford's station," the witness said, "I blow a long whistle. I was running at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour. I slowed up, and then I let the air brakes off and started up again. and started up again.
"Just as my train got under headway I saw
the rear car of the train ahead and exclaimed,
'My tood, look at that:" I reversed the engine, put on the air brakes, and jumped. The
next moment the crash came."
The investigation was not concluded.

BENEFOLENT COACHMEN DANCING.

Wind-Compelling Whinkers, Not since its organization, twenty-six years ago, has the American Protestant Benevolent Coachmen's Association had so successful a ball as the one hold last night at the Lenox Lyceum. About 2,000 people were present, and of the red feather fans given as souvenirs

to the ladies 750 were dispensed. The coachmen were easily distinguished from the guests by their clean-shaven faces and their erect, military carriage. Not only

and their erect, military carriage. Not only were many of the most prominent families in the city represented by their drivers, but there were coachmen from all parts of the country, even as far West as Nebraska. The representative of that State wore wavy, wind-compelling whiskers.

A grand march which completely filled the floor opened the festivities, it was the twenty-fifth annual ball of the association. The organization has been in existence twenty-six years, but one year a bank in which many of the coachmen kept their savings sent up, and the organization voted by an overwhelming majority not to give a ball that year.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

Before Being Wounded Schmidt Saved Hi

Philip Schmidt, 57 years old, a butcher at 190 Greenwich avenue, was stabbed in the back last night by John Higgins, 25 years old, of 111 Greenwich avenue. Higgins was locked up in the Charles street station. Schmidt was at-

Higgins was with a drunken woman on the opposite side of the street from Schmidt's shop. A young man in passing made an insulting remark about the woman.

Higgins, with an oath, drow a revolver. The young man fled across the street, pursued by liggins, and rushed into Schmidt's shop, abouting for help. He escaped through a window, while Schmidt kept the front door closed against Higgins.

now, while Schmidt kept the front door closed against Higgins.
Higgins went away and returned in a few minutes and attacked Schmidt's son with a packetife. Schmidt went to help his son and knocked Higgins down with a piece of chain, Higgins then stabbed him.

More Fiv seent Restaurants Needed. The five-eent restaurant at 100 Bleecker

treet has been giving about 1,000 meals daily, and there is an increase in the attendance at all the branch Institutions. Among the subscriptions received resterday by John P. ownsend, Treasurer of the Business Men's Relief Committee, were the following: F. W. Vanderbilt, \$250; W. S. Gurnee, \$100, and Frederick Billings, \$100. The total subscriptions are \$12.682.591. President Mackay said resterday that the Executive Committee, which meets te-morrow, will probably decide to send out another spread to the public for aid. The applications for meal ticksets are increasing at a great rate, and at least three more people's restaurants will be required. School Commissioner field has established headquarters for charitable work at the half of the Tammany Central Association, 207 East Thirty-second street, where he will issue to each describe poor person in the district and tions are \$12,002.301. President Mackay said

Thirty-second street, where he will issue to each deserving poor person in the district an order for a pair of shoes, with stockings.

The Pound thub will abandon its customary anniversary celebration, and by Commissioner Shehan's request the money usually spent in politication will be turned over to the Tammany fund for the relief of the poor in the Thirteenth Assembly district.

Curcaso, Jan. 30.-" The Chicago and Grand Trunk Hailroad will never become a party to an agreement providing for a bill of lading ontaining the words not negotiable." Trafcontaining the words not negotiable." Traifie Manager liceves of that road said to-day.
The uniform hill of lading countaining the
not negotiable" feature is an integral part of
the official classification. This classification
is issued by authority of the Joint late Committee, consisting of all the tegral Traffic Asseciation and of the soint committee.
It now officially renounces the uniform bill
of lading. Consequently no other Fastern line
is bound to use the uniform bill of lading.

The U.S. Grant Club, which was the nucleus I the regular Republican organization in the ourteenth Assembly district and which recently died of a trouble immediately affecting tra finances, has been succeeded by the Chaster A. Arthur Club, with headquarters at 215 Fast Thirty-sixth street. The new club has started out with John J. Corbett at its head as President, and tol. S. V. B. Cruger as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Fire to the House of the Haly Comforter. A Sre in the basement of the Protestant Episcopal House of the Holy Comforter, a free me for incurables at 140 Second avenue. was discovered just before 11 o clock last night. Its receives them Stewart had the thirty-tires were in hed, prepared for removal, but the firm was put out without making this necessary.

An overheaded furnace had set fire to the basement floor. It did \$200 worth of damage.

Continued from First Page Continued from First Page.

there is now in force no law of that character or any other levying a direct tax for the payment of public indettedness. Neither had there been since 1831. The complainants had not shown that they would be taxed to pay the bonds on maturity and, therefore, as tax payers they had no proper standing in court. The interest each one of the 15,000,000 people in this country had in any one public deut was too infinitesimal to be seriously considered by any court.

The interest each one of the boundary poops in this country had in any one public deat was too infinitesimal to be seriously considered by any court.

The point that the Knights had a special and peculiar interest in this case by reason of the fact that a very large number of them were engaged in mining, in the opinion of the Judge, was not well taken. It was not even shown that they were mine owners, but only laborers, it would be just as competent for a number of factory hands to come to Washington and seek to prevent by legal process a tariff bill from being put into effect because of some provision initional to their interests.

In his opinion there was no merit in the allegation that the proposed action of the Secretary was a discrimination against silver, and therefore it was a matter in which the Knights of Labor had peculiar and particular rights. The title of their ascepation indicated that it was an organization of laborers and not even of mine owners. The question of whether the United States should par its debts in silver or gold was not a question of law, but was a question of public policy, and it was not a matter in which the courts could properly interfere.

The real grievance, it seems to me," said Judge Cox, is that these bonds are to be said in gold and not in silver; and I am of the opinion that if the bonds were to be silver bonds instead of gold bonds this bill never would have been filed."

At the close of Judge Cox's opinion, which was rendered orally, denying the injunction. Mr. J. H. Ralston of counsel for the compainants, attact that he would prepare an order embodying the Court's ruing preparatory to asking the Court of Appeals of the District of Courts against a decount of Appeals of the District of Courts.

appeal, and would present it for the Court's signature to-morrow.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, to which tribunal the appeal must first be taken, will not meet until Monday next, and hence the issue of the bonds on the 1st of February cannot be prevented even if that court should take jurisdiction. It is understood that the bill will be so amended as to sak for an order prohibiting the payment of interest on the bonds in the event of the petition of the complainants being eventually sustained.

SHERMAN DEFENDS THE BONDS, But Says Their Proceeds Must be Used Only for Redemption of Greenbacks,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30,-Numerous petitions and remonstrances against various features of the Wilson Tariff bill were presented in the Senate this morning and referred. Among them was one from the representatives of 1000 woollen goods manufactories in twenty-six States and one Territory (presented by Mr.

Aldrich, Rep., R. L.).

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) declaring that the proposed issue of bonds is without authority of law, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Stewart spoke in support of it. He would not he said, make any elaborate argument, because the resolution was too plain for argument.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) regretted very much that, pending a call for a loan, anybody should be found to question the authority for it unless the grounds for such question were clear and undoubted. It seemed to him that it was neither right, expedient, proper, nor justifiable to make any assault on the credit of the Government and on the power sought to be exercised by the Government. He would say that it was almost unpatriotic to do so at a time when the revenues of the Government were plainly insufficient to cover its expenditures under appropriations may by law. Without regard to party feeling he felt like standing up for the honor of the country and for the power proposed to be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman quoted from the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, the provision that "on and after the first of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin United States legal tender notes then outstanding." &c. He repeated, and laid much stress upon, the words "on and after," and defined them as meaning "until water ceases to run," and "while time lasts," unless Congress should change or modify that law. The plain declaration was, he said, that it was a continuous law. And it had never been denied or questioned that it was a continuous law, and that it was now in full force. Under it it was the plain and palpable duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem every United States note presented, and the law went on and provided that, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the redemption, "he s authorized to use any surplus revenue from

time to time in the Treasury" (showing, said Mr. Sherman, that the thing is continuous) "not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, seil. and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds described in the act" (the Refunding act).

Sherman then went on to speak of the created, he said, by the sale of bonds, and remained intact until March 4, 1863, and for some time afterward.

"I do not wish," he said, " to go into the question as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury had the right to use any portion of the money for the purpose of meeting a deficiency in the Treasury. But the fund was to

Treasury had the right to use any portion of the money for the purpose of meeting a deficiency in the Treasury. But the fund was to be kept intact for the special purpose of redemption. No sensible man who looks at the matter in the light of reason, and as a mere business question, would insist that the maintenance of this reserve is not of value to the Government of the United States."

Then Mr. Sherman veered into a discussion of the existing condition of affairs, and said: "The Domocratic party, now in power, believes that a different form of tariff law would be a wise public policy. It therefore seeks to break down the tariff law which, whatever else may be said of it, has at least furnished up to the first of July last, enough money to carry on the operations of the Government. And now the fear of the change has caused a failing off in our revenue, because people will not buy goods when they may expect that in a short time the rates of duty may be larkely decreased, it is for you addressing the Pemocratic side of the chamber to say whether or not this reserve, which has been the guide and fuicrum of our public credit, shall be steadily maintained even in these trying times.

"I do not believe that it is within the power or in the general line of duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to take the money received from these bonds and to apply it to current expenses. Therefore I say to gontlemen on the other side that they must provide for the deficiency in some other way than by tampering with the money got from the bonds for one purpose only. They must provide other funis if necessary to make good any defletency in some other way than by tampering with the money got from the bonds for one purpose only. They must provide other funis if necessary to make good any defletency in some of the funishing the current revenue. You are bound to super-add to your revenues, or eise you are bound to super-add to your revenues.

"As a member of the minority, I feel bound to do everything that I can to sustain the public con

power to issue any of the kinds of bonds provided for in the refunding act, in order to maintain that solid reserve in the Treasury on which all our credit and all our money rests."

Mr. Quay (Hep., Pa.) offered an amendment to the resolution providing that the money received from bonds shall be applied only to the redemption of the legal tender notes of the United states presented at the Sub-Treasury in the city of New York.

Mr. Butsols liep, Idaho moved as a substitute for the resolution, the one reported in the House of Hepresentatives from the Committee on Banking and turrency.

Mr. Sherman remarked that he approved of that resolution, because it recognized the full authority of the recretary of the Treasury to see bonds for redemption purposes and declared that the money received from bonds should not be used for other burposes.

Mr. Teller Rep., Col., referred to the statement attributed to Mr. Carlisie in the morning pa. a, that he would varying the morning pa. a, that he would varying a certain portion of the money received from bonds, and would use the remainder of it for current expenses. It would be Mr. Teller declared, most unseemly for the tiovernment of the Laited States to issue its bonds and hom subsequently have a question missel as to their legality or validity because the Secretary had appropriated the money to purposes not contemplated by the law under which the honder were lessed. In his own rudgment, if the Secretary had the power to issue to bonds for any purpose the was not a question with the holders of them whether the Secre-

BANKERS TO THE RESCUE. I'm Not Afraid

of the Grip Said a well-known business man, "because I keep up my health-tone and keep my blood in good condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I believe

> thoroughly in the Protection

Given by this grand medicine. It always does me good."

This voices the experience of thousands of people who are exposed to the Grip, but never take it because they take instead Hood's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes thin and impoverished blood, invigorates the liver and kidneys. Remember

Hood's Cures

when all other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's,

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, bitlousness sundice, Indigestion, sick hendache. 25c.

tary used the money rightfully or wrongfully. He agreed with Mr. Sherman that the power still existed in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to provide for the redemption of the greenbacks, so-called. If the point had of the greenbacks, so-called. If the point had been reached where it was necessary to issue bonds for current expenses then it was incumbent on the legislative government to provide for such bonds. The question now before the Democratic party was: Have we reached a point where deficiencies are to be met, not by increased revenues, not by do reased expenditures, but by forrowing money? There was only one way in which a Government could meet its obligations, said Mr. Teler, and that was by taxation; it was cowardly to borrow money.

ment could meet its obligations, said Mr. Teler, and that was by taxation; it was cowardly to borrow mones.

When 2 o clock arrived Mr. Teller had not finished his sneeth. The Election bill was taken up, and the bond matter wontover. As the outgrowth of a collony between Senators Gray, Hoar, and Chandler, it was agreed that general debate on the Federal Election bill should ecase at 4 o clock next Tuceday afternoon, after which time detate should proceed under the five-minute rule until the bill was disposed of.

Senator (handler (Bep., N. H.) offered two amendments to the Repeal bill, the first providing that the flag of the United States and the words. For depresentative in Congress should be stamped on every box for Congressional lailots in the elections in the States, and providing that a penalty of 5100 fine or thirty days imprisonment, or both, shall be imposed for any violation of this provision. The second amendment requires election judges to make up and publicly declare the result of the Congressional election in the precled immediately after the close of the boils.

Mr. Turnie (bom. Ind.) then proceeded to address the Senate on the nending measure, beginning with a discussion of the constitutionality of the Federal declare have. Mr. Turnie concluded his speech with the statement that the groat, eatholic, cardinal, ecumenical doctrine of the homeratie party was that the people should rule themselves. They proposed to stand by this doctrine. Traciliberty was its own keeper. city needed no guardianship; true liberty was its own keeper.

The agreement to hold the financial resoution open was continued until to-morrow, and, at 3:50, on motion of Mr. dorman, the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:15 o'clock adjourned.

A HOWL FROM THE POPULISTS.

They Denounce the fond I sue as a Terrible

Outrage. Topera, Jan. 30. The People's party State Central Committee vesterday issued an appeal to the l'opulists to stand firm for the Omaha platform. With regard to the proposed bond issue, the committee says that the Government has come to the relief of the banks, ernment has come to the relief of the banks, which were suffering for a market in which to loan their accumulated millions. The impoverished people must pay the interest and finally the principal. As soon as the present offer of \$5.0.000.000 is taken, doubtless more bonds will be issued. We here and now claim that the proposed issue is the greatest outrage ever attempted by any Government in time of peace, and we urge all citizens of kansas to immediately circulate the accompanying protest for signature to be forwarded to ing protest for signature to be forwarded to our Congressman."

Bond Plates Nearly Finished,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-Chief Johnson of the Bureau of Engraving stated this morning that the preliminary work for the printing of the new bonds was well up. The old plates had been retouched and the new plate for printing the \$50 honds was nearly finished. He said the honds would be ready for delivery on Feb. 5. They would not be printed until after the bids were received, as it was impossible to tell until then hew many bonds of each denomination were wanted.

Arbitration in the Bridgeport Strike,

Bambospour, Jan. 30 .- The Park City Thea-Mr. Sherman then went on to speak of the tre was crowded to-night by an audi-reserve fund and to trace its history. It was ence of 1,500, and as many more people were turned away. The occasion was a citizens' mass meeting to consider the best method of bringing about a settlement of the differences between the Traction ment of the differences between the Traction Company and the striking employees. Ex-Mayor Patrick Coughlin presided. At the close of the meeting an Arbitration Committee was appointed.

It consists of ex-Mayor Coughlin, A. R. Logie, Alterman George T. Kelly, George W. Longstoff. B. A. Mchuen, Henry Lee, and George Vorschmidt. The committee will confer with the Traction Company and report the result through the bress.

result through the press. Sentenced for Making Bad Whisker, SAVANNAU Jan. 30.-Several moonshiners were tried in the United States Court here today. Jeff Holly, one of them, pleaded guilty. Holly was allowed to go on good behavior, ludge Emory Speer saying:

The making of one pint of illicit whisky is ilmost too small a business for me to sentence that the same of the control of the contr

a prisoner for."
Judge Speer afterward rejused to deal
similarly with two men from himanuel county,
who also bleaded guity to illicit distilling.
The whiskey these men made," said the
Judge, has proved to be had. It is better to
make good whiskey than had. One month
each and \$100 line."

Jesse Warren, an eight-year-old boy, who lives at 9 Boyd avenue, Jersey City, was tried in the General Sessions Court yesterday on an indictment for atrocious assault and battery. indictment for atrocious assault and battery. But for his youth, the indictment would have been for manishinghter. On July 2, 1803, Warren threw a stone at Leelle Farkinson and struck him in the eye.

Congestion of the brain followed, and Parkinson, who was only 6 verys old, died on Aug. 16. The jury convictor the defendant, and Judge Hudspeth sentenced him to the lieform School, Lawyor Simpson will apply for a witt of error. The Warren and Parkinson families are wealthy residents of Jersey City Heights.

From the Listenced Property.

PETERS NUMBER AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF Perferences, Jan. 25. Mr. W. R. McKenner has a very remarkable relie of the productorie age in the share of a buge perimet orsier. Several days age Mr. McKenner while walking in the vicinity, saw a shell protrading from the blue clay on the edge of the atream, and took the trouble to dig it out. It proved to be a huge cyster shell with the oyster inside in perfect share and torm, but perfect share and torm, but perfect shares and torm, but the size is much greater than the larguest cyster that can be found in the present day. Its appearance is natural in all respects, and is almost attractive enough to tempt the conneises or to taste it. The shell and cyster together weigh several pounds.

Where Ynsterma's Piros Wees. M -3 48. coal barge Annie Weber at the foot of

P. M ... I I IV. Bld Engl Seventieth street, Niss Hoprishts Pape, damage 200; 1 co, 1 at 1 as Thirty second at sect. John Michael Sahasan 200 4 co. 12 Work Pergyaeron) sizes, damage 200 4 co. 1 co. 12 Work Course street Machatian of the damage (richter Michael Michael Machatian of the damage (richter Machatian of the damage) (richter Machatian of the damage

M'CARTY'S DAYS NUMBERED.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS WILL UNSEAT HIM ON THURSDAY.

They Wanted to Do It Yesterday, but the Eridence Had Not Been Printed, So " the Committee's Report Had to Go Over "-The Police Investigation Resolution Passed-The Committee Not Yet Named,

ALBANY, Jan. 30, - As soon as the Senate met to-day Chairman Pound of the Committee on Elections offered the report to unseat Senator McCarty and to seat Henry Wolfert in Senator McCarty's place. The report says that the wholevote of Gravesend should be cast out, which would give Wolfert a plurality of over three thousand.

Senator Wolf presented the minority report and protested against throwing out all the Gravesond election districts. He said that the claim of fraud and all the evidence of fraud applied to only one district, and that the committee had no right to throw out every election district in Gravesend on allegations of fraud in

The minority also said that the throwing out of the whole vote of a district was almost with-out precedent, and that the report of the majority of the committee disfranchised every voter in Gravesend. Senator Found wanted action taken on the

report. Senator Cantor asked whether the

Republicans were not going to give to Demo crats time to read the report, which had not The Republicans had spent some time discussing the matter among themselves, and now that they were able to feel that there would be harmony in their own party for a few

through before the Brooklyn Republican Senators could change their minds again.
Senator Saxton said that all the Republican members had received stenographic reports of the evidence, and that their conclusion to unseat Senator McCarty was reached after the

days they wanted to rush the unseating

members had read the evidence. Senator Cantor asked whether the Democrats were to have no time to read the evidence. As the report was not printed, the objection of the Democrats to acting on it at once was valid under the rules. So the report went over until Thursday. Senator McCarty regards his days in the Senate as numbered. His only chance is that the Brooklyn Republican Sona-

tors may change again. Then the resolution for a committee of seven to investigate the New York city police was to investigate the New York city police was called up and passed. This is the resolution which was introduced last night and which went over a day under the rules, it is the means which Mr. Platt has taken to force a division of the police patronage in New York. Senator Lexow, who introduced it, is the same man who introduced the Bi-partisan Police bill. His bill is waiting in the committee because it cannot pass without Democratic votes, and the Democratic votes are opposed to it. The anti-Platt Republicans are also opposed to it.

votes, and the Democratic votes are eposed to it. The anti-Platt Republicans are also opposed to it.

Senator Cantor said that, in view of the public talk, he had no objection to an investigation of the Police Department or of any other department. The citizens of New York were proud of the Police Department.

The nolice enforce the laws and life and property are safe, but if the Republican Senators wanted to investigate the police the sooner and more thoroughly they did it the better the Democrats and the Police Department would be pleased.

Senator Saxton said that the Senate did not accuse the Police Department of anything. He believed there should be a committee to hear the evidence which the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and Union League Club had said publicly they would present should a committee be appointed.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. It would have been useless for the Democrats to oppose them anyhow. The committee will be appointed promptly, and it will begin its investigation at the end of this week in New York.

The Senate adopted the change of the rules. previously made by the Assembly, to authorize the printing instead of the engrossing of ills.
Bills were introduced by:

Bills were introduced by:
Senator sagion—To cuit down and regulate the hours
of employment of women and children in stores and
factories.
Senator Owens—To repeal the charter of the East
River Fridge Commany.
Senator Owens—To abolish days of grace.
Mr. Dran—To license selients of convicturade goods.
Mr. Gray—For the appointment of engineers to sopervise the construction of county roads.
Mr. Miger—To raise the pay of drivers in the New
York Sireet Cleaning Department from \$60 to \$400 a
month.

Mr. Refr-To make the state Hoard of Assessors tri-partisant.

Mr. Thornton-To increase the punishment for re-peated drankenness.

Mr. Burris-To values the price of gas in New York.

Mr. Burris-To sward the contract for removing sales in Brooklyn to the leavest bidder.

Mr. Berry-To submit to the people of Venkers the question of consolidation with New York city. guestion of consolidation with New York city.

Senator Owens, who was a bartender before he was elected to the Senate, introduced a bill to permit licensed salcon keepers in New York city and Brookkin to keep their side doors open on Sunday and to sell liquor to be drunk either on or off the premises. They are to keep their front doors locked and their shades down.

front doors locked and their shades down.
Mr. Sulzer presented a protest from the President of the State Workingmen's Assembly
against the proposed corsolidation of the Eureau of Labor Statistics, the State Board of
Mediation and Arbitration, and the Factory
Inspector.

BRING ON YOUR EVIDENCE The Senate Investigators Want to Henr from Parkhurst.

It was not evident to the average observer yesterday that Tammany Demograts were at all disturbed because the Republican State Senate is to send a special committee down from Albany to investigate the Police Department. 1! there was any perturbation it was among the Republicans, and especially those who attended the Chamber of Commerce meeting and adopted the resolution calling for the in-

vestigating committee.

Mr. Platt and other Republicans of influence have all along said that if evidence sufficient to warrant the appointment of a committee was produced the committee would come along in a hurry. These practical Republicans did not want any committee of their brethren to come to New York without a particle of evidence in their possession, and only liable to be "made monkeys of" in the face of this large community.

But after the Chamber of Commerce meeting it was decided to gratify the wishes of Cornelius N. Bliss, Col. Jost D. Erbardt, and all the Republicans in the Chamter who voted for Mr. Illiss's resolution calling for an investigation of the Police Department.
Yesterday, with the nows fresh from Albany

that a Senate Committee will be here on Saturday to begin operations, certain Republicans, who attended the Chamber of Commerce mosting, said that they wanted to know who constituted the committee before they said anything further and they wanted to know also if SUN reporter.
Then they wanted to know why the commit-

Then they wanted to know why the committee was ordered to report large to the venate on Feb. 2th. They seemed to think that some job was about to be sprung upon them, and were on the tookout. They were warz. Meantime the Pemcerats smiled.

In the evening a number of Republicans came down the river and outlined the west of the committee. In the first place remains the committee, in the first place remains to be chairman and some of his lespaillean colleagues are to be benefited ways on, from a and the owner. These will be one Tammany benation and one Pemcerative on. Tammany benatics and one Pemcerative on siven. The committee of siven. The committee of siven. The samulation is to leving the constitution of the thumber of tommores and by Parkhurst.

pendian of the transper of commerce and is. Fark hirst.
The committee will ask for any information in their possessessin, and marcover, the hander and for larghurst will be invited to ame the commerce they have the form though the invited of lawyers they have, the frequently selected last hight, will be accountable to the committee. mulitlee. The extention of counsel for the committee is

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including the very notal note: recently purchased by him composing the famous withe of Majdra T the state, and which a debt to those previously owned by Nr. West, would not be the one of the state of Charles the current between the control and the training quantities, and the training quantities are ablined.

1.5 Feetbook 2:17th reggeries to pass 2 told was a falled and the 2-log known of the control and the control an

Immediately following above PROTTING AND BRIEDING STOCK

Mr. J. W. DALY, Monnt King, N. Y. Including the set of Stamboul, 2 07%, Allerten, 2004() top Wilson, 2 15%; All antars, 220 Profigs, 2 15 and other excellent sizes, Affording sizes for many frack, including training 2 become, and security 2 3 pecunic and security 2 3 pecunic and security 2 30.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1894, At 100 closes GREAT SPEED CONSIGNMENT FROM Mr. WILLIAM CORREST, Nan Maten, Cal. consisting of the great minney winners liaza with a 2 1114. Una Wittes, 2 16; Farrina 2 169. Jean Wittes, 2 224, 16; Latian Wittes, 3 22 43, and Freed in whom 2 224, 17 in mate him the champion year ing and more to enter the 2 39 list, which me did in least each systematic little and a great material for a great material for a great with a first and a first limit for a great with a superior to pair, and all great treeding material when retired.

Immediately following above, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 7 and 8, 1894, at

THE ENTIRE TROTTING STUD belonging to the estate of the late GERHARD LANO, Buffalo, N. Y.,

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All horses may be seen on and after Feb. 8. For case alogue address PETER C. RELLOGG & CO., Anothensers,

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because he had been made aware that Gov. Flower would not sign the flippartisan bill as at present amended. He added: "I have no understanding, remote or otherwise, with either Gov. Flower or Mr. Croker.

"Such stories are pumped into the ears of newspaper reporters for a purpose. With other Republicans I was opposed to an investigating committee unless there was a gnarantee of sufficient evidence to warrant its appointment. appointment.
But the clamor has become so general, and

ccause he had been made aware that Gov.

THEY DON'T PULL TOGETHER.

Dr. Parkhurst On the Weakness of the Leaders of Municipal Reform.

Dr. Parkhurst addressed a meeting of about 800 men and women from the pulpit of the Church of the Sea and Land, at Market and Henry streets, last night. A roundsman and ten policemen were stationed in the church Dr. Parkhurst's subject was "Whose city is is?' He said in part:
'This is not a city for the rich, and neither

is it a city for the poor; it is a city for individuals, and every man in the city ought to stand up for his rights. We saw the few to dominate over the many here, and it is against that state of affairs that we must now make a fight. is particularly the case with our friends the policemen, and when I say 'our friends.' mean it. A policeman told me the other day that nine out of ten of the petrolmen of this city are with me in the fight I am madia against the police authorities. My confort is not with the rank and file of the form but not with the rank and file of the form but with their superiors, and it shall continue to be with their superiors.

A man came to me the other day and asked me to do something to high him remove its sell influence that existed in his neighborhood. I have but the day the letters of similar consisted within the past two months. I had him be set to the day then of his precinet, and he as swered. That will do no good. I am out a poor man.

There are now several political movements under way in opposition to our present off tovernment, and I think we all emissions pretty well with one shorter in this west. The

ter is his party filed.

What is the use of bringing in Republication Democratic matters in the government. or Democratic matters in the government of Democratic matters in the government of the exts of Ivon have a good have a good terence does it make if he is a beginning to be more at Wis I once had a good ment of my charch who was a member of language of the was a good, true man at hall. But he was a good, true man at same time. If you are going to put a factorist his business; you don't ask whether is a beginning or a Democratic has whether is a beginning at the guestions that we must clide at the public hest Normales. We must have churches or at needings. We must the schurches or at needings. have have done it in processing all have a darky who have in merganed as positioning them.

If the been said that I have been a war against the unfortunate women, not so. My war is against the police I have being a hand I can extend to an action of women.

if a dament of the second of t told he must look out for himself when he we down to Henry when t.

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